

# CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

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### **A YEAR TOGETHER**

For one year now we have been permitted to work together. Your kindness, cooperation and rich professionalism have made this a delightful and pleasant year for me. I sincerely hope you have pleasant recollections of the year. Let us look forward together with hopeful anticipation.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. J. Hensley".

*Superintendent of Public Instruction*

February 11, 1930.

## A STATE PROGRAM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

The California State Department of Education, cooperating with all local public school units, carries on well defined activities, contributing to a *State Program of Public Education*. This is the first of several statements which will convey the essence of such a state program.

The people of the State of California have dedicated themselves to their schools so thoroughly that they believe in adequate support for public education, equal educational opportunities of elementary and secondary levels available for all youth, differentiated secondary school curricula suitable to the needs of individuals, a program of higher education for secondary school graduates who may need or desire further education of a professional or academic character.

The problem of adequate financial support is one which may be solved either by upward revision of present tax levies or by reconstruction of the existing tax system. Any program of revision of our existing financial system should provide a material increase in school funds, especially for elementary schools and junior colleges. It is well that those in public education give much thought to the theory of public school finance.

With regard to the state's attitude toward public education, we know several very definite things. California demands sufficient finance for its schools, proper buildings, appropriate equipment and supplies, good teachers adequately paid, and a liberal extension of educational service through the schools.

Tax theory in California as represented by the recommendation of the Tax Commission, very definitely looks to three developments for the future: A property tax of reduced amount, a business tax on all business activities operating within the borders of the state, and a personal tax levied upon all residents of the state. This summarizes state attitude in this respect.

The greatest hope resides in the possibilities of a personal income tax. Such a tax system is not at hand and must be dependent upon a public attitude not yet created.

Committees representing the various administrative groups, teacher organizations, and lay organizations are offering their services to the California Commission for the Study of Public Education in this regard. All problems of public education in California revolve around the matter of finance. Proposals in this connection should be characterized by the following:

1. Applicability to the entire state system with no curtailment of any phase of proper educational development.
2. Provision of continuous and stable funds based upon educational needs.
3. Increased state support.
4. Equality of educational opportunity by means of an equalization of burden of school costs.



Superintendent of Public Instruction.

# Interpretations of School Law

## Attorney General's Opinion

### **Separate Schools for Mexican Children.**

Separate schools may be established by school districts for Indians emigrating to this country from Mexico under the authority of School Code sections 3.3 and 3.4.

(A. G. O. No. 6735a, January 23, 1929.)

## Recent Decisions of Appellate and Supreme Courts

### **DISTRICTS**

#### **Elementary—Formation.**

No new elementary school district may be formed from territory embraced in a union elementary school district unless the territory from which the new district is to be formed withdraws from the union district in accordance with the provisions of Political Code section 1591a (School Code section 2.270-2.271).

(*Slater vs. Kesey*, 60 C.A.D. 922, 282 Pac. 1021.) 102 Cal App 266

#### **Elementary—Withdrawal from High School Districts.**

Although Political Code section 1733a (School Code section 2.600-2.612) allows elementary school districts comprising part of union or joint union high school districts, to withdraw therefrom, elementary school districts may not withdraw from a city high school district under that law, merely because elementary districts are allowed to withdraw from union or joint high school districts.

(*Dodge vs. Mitchell*, 57 C.A.D. 687, 272 Pac. 352.) 94 Cal App 779

NOTE.—Under the provisions of chapter 843 of the Statutes of 1929 (School Code sections 2.440a-2.454a) elementary districts within any type of high school district may withdraw therefrom and be organized into a high school district if:

1. It lies within 2½ miles of a high school building and
2. It has an assessed valuation of \$8,500,000;
3. It has an average daily attendance of 600 or more;
4. The high school district from which it withdraws will be left with an assessed valuation of more than \$20,000,000 and an average daily attendance of more than 1000;
5. The state board of education approves of the plan.

#### **Liability for Damage or Injuries.**

1. A school district is liable under Deering Act 5619 (Stats. 1923, p. 675) for injuries suffered by a pupil when the injury was caused by a faulty piece of school apparatus being used by a class and the district

had actual or constructive notice of the condition but failed to remedy it.

(*Dawson vs. Tulare Union High School District*, 58 C.A.D. 1237, 276 Pac. 424.) *98 Cal. App. 138*

2. A school district is liable under Deering Act 5619 (Stats. 1923, p. 675) for injuries suffered by a pupil when the injury was caused by the improper guarding of a circular saw being used by the pupil as a member of a manual training class.

(*Ahren vs. Livermore Union High School District*, 59 C.A.D. 1001, 279 Pac. 1032.) *208 Cal. 770*

NOTE.—Judgment in the above case was given for defendant school district by reason of erroneous instructions given by the trial court. Had correct instructions been given, the judgment would have been for the plaintiff.

3. The liability of a school district for damage or injury to persons resulting from the defective or dangerous condition of its buildings, property or equipment is fixed by Deering Act 5619 (Stats. 1923 p. 675.) To recover against a school district there must be shown :

- a. The existence of a dangerous condition.
  - b. The knowledge or notice of the dangerous condition by the district or any officer thereof or person having authority to remedy the condition.
  - c. Failure of the district or such officer or person to remedy the condition within a reasonable time.
- (*Id.*)

### Liability in Motor Vehicle Operation.

Civil Code section 1714½ relative to liability of the state and its subdivisions in the operation of motor vehicles is constitutional.

(*Heron vs. Riley*, 79 C.D. 38, *289* Pac. *160*.)

### Transportation of Pupils.

Although Political Code section 1741 prohibited high school districts from furnishing transportation to pupils living within the limits of any city, yet where a high school district embraced two incorporated cities and the high school was located in one of the cities, transportation might be furnished pupils residing in the city in which no high school was maintained.

(*Pasadena City High School District vs. Upjohn*, 77 C.D. 504, 276 Pac. 341.) *206 Cal. 775*

NOTE.—The question decided in the above decision can not now arise. Since August 14, 1929, under School Code section 1.80, high school districts have been authorized to furnish transportation to any pupils attending in the district.

**PRINCIPALS****Term of Employment.**

The governing board of a school district may not legally employ principals for a term of more than one year, under Political Code section 1609 (School Code section 5.410).

(*Godward vs. Board of Trustees*, 57 C.A.D. 259, 270 Pac. 725.)

94 Cal. App. 160

**TAXATION****City Taxes for Schools.**

1. The provisions of the constitution and of the statutes relating to the levy and collection of school district taxes, while providing an exclusive method therefor, do not prohibit a city, particularly a city operating under a freeholders' charter, from aiding the public school system in the city by the taxation of property within, where such taxation is authorized by the charter of the city or by some other provision of law.

2. Where the charter of a city authorizes the levy of a city tax "for the support of the public schools of the city," a tax may not be levied for the erection of buildings or the acquisition of sites.

(*Whitmore vs. Brown*, 78 C.D. 59, 279 Pac. 447.) 207 Cal. 473

**High School District Taxes.**

The minimum high school district tax rate of seventy-five cents fixed by the proviso of Political Code section 1755 (School Code sections 4.530-4.533 and 4.563) is applicable only to taxes authorized by that section, that is, taxes for building and maintenance purposes of high school districts in their first year of existence.

(*In re Johnson*, 58 C.A.D. 219, 273 Pac. 1091. Affirmed:

*Johnson vs. Board of Supervisors*, 78 C.D. 425, 281 Pac. 57.)

208 Cal. 282

**TEACHERS****Assignment.**

A permanent teacher can not, without his consent, be assigned to teach in a class established and maintained by the district employing him in a preventorium or sanitarium outside the boundaries of the district, under Political Code section 1618b. (School Code sections 3.450-3.452.)

(*Dutart vs. Woodward*, 59 C.A.D. 761, 279 Pac. 493.)

99 Cal. App. 736

**Contracts.**

1. Under Political Code section 1609 (School Code sections 5.500-5.502), the governing board of a school district can not evade the tenure law by giving certificated employees contracts purporting to be for one



year only and supposedly giving the governing board the right to discharge teachers irrespective of the tenure law.

2. When a teacher has become permanent by operation of law, the mere entering into contracts after the time when the law has made a teacher permanent, does not prevent the operation of the tenure law.

(*La Shells vs. Hench*, 58 C. A. D. 1128, 276 Pac. 377.)

*78 Cal. App. 6*

### Dismissal—Appeal.

When a permanent teacher is dismissed by the governing board of a district under Political Code section 1609 (School Code sections 5.660–5.670), he may appeal to the courts for reinstatement, and the court, if it finds that the circumstances warrant such action, may order the reinstatement of the teacher.

(*Saxton vs. Board of Education*, 77 C.D. 493, 276 Pac. 998.)

*266 Cal 158*

### ERRATA—1929 SCHOOL CODE

The following corrections are made in the cross reference table involving the last eight lines of page 558 and the first seven lines of page 559 of the 1929 School Code issued by the superintendent of public instruction:

<i>Political Code</i>	<i>School Code</i>	<i>Political Code</i>	<i>School Code</i>
1532, clause 1 .....	2.1415	1532, eighth .....	2.1421
1532, first .....	2.1416	1532, ninth .....	2.1422
1532, second .....	2.1417	1532, tenth .....	2.1423
1532, third .....	2.1418	1532, eleventh .....	2.1424
1532, fourth .....	4.760–4.763	1532, twelfth .....	4.730–4.732
1532, fifth .....	4.764	1532, thirteenth .....	2.1425
1532, sixth .....	2.1419	1532, fourteenth .....	2.1426
1532, seventh .....	2.1420	1532, fifteenth .....	2.1427



# Announcements

## PRINCIPALS' CONVENTION

The headquarters for the state convention of secondary school principals, San Diego, April 14, 15, and 16, will be the U. S. Grant Hotel. All conferences and general sessions will be held at the San Diego High School.

Hotel rates are quoted by San Diego hotels as follows:

Hotel—	Rates per person			
	Single with bath	Single without bath	Double with bath	Double without bath
Cecil -----	\$1 50-2 50	None	\$1 25-1 75	None
Churchill -----	3 00	\$2 00	2 50	\$1 50
El Cortez -----	5 00-8 00	None	3 50-5 00	None
Maryland -----	2 00-3 00	1 50-2 50	1 75-2 25	1 25-1 75
Pickwick -----	2 50	None	1 50-2 00	None
San Diego -----	2 50-4 00	1 50-2 00	2 00-3 00	1 00-1 50
Sandford -----	2 50-3 00	1 50-2 00	1 75-2 00	1 00-1 25
U. S. Grant -----	3 50-up	2 00-2 50	2 50-5 00	1 50-1 75

## SCHOOL SURVEY COMMISSION

The commission of nine, appointed by Governor C. C. Young to study the educational problems of California, spent three very arduous days under the direction of Doctor Susan M. Dorsey in their meetings in Los Angeles, January 25, 26, and 27. The next meeting of the commission is being held in San Francisco, February 12, 13, and 14. Doctor Fletcher Harper Swift, Professor of Education at the University of California and an eminent authority on state school finance, has been asked to meet with the commission to discuss problems of school finance in California. Mr. Ivan Waterman, of the department of research of the San Francisco city schools, has been asked to meet with the commission also, to present the preliminary findings of his doctoral dissertation in the field of state support of education in California.

The commission will meet with the education committee of the Commonwealth Club during the evening of February 12.

## CURRICULUM COMMISSION

The California curriculum commission, which met in Los Angeles January 24 and 25, is considering the following readers from which selection is to be made for recommendation to the state board of education for adoption for use in the fourth and fifth grades:

The Children's Own Reader, Ginn & Company.

Child-Story Reader, Lyons & Carnahan.

Good Reading, Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Pathway to Reading, Silver, Burdett & Company.

The Child Experience Readers, The John C. Winston Company.

It is very much the desire of your superintendent of public instruction that superintendents, principals, supervisors and teachers especially interested in the teaching of reading lend their aid and cooperation in the solution of this important problem.

All those who are interested in this adoption and who desire to cooperate are requested to signify that desire in a communication addressed to the superintendent of public instruction. Criteria and forms which have been set up for use in this study will be forwarded, and thus the benefit of the experience of the field may be made available to the commission and to the state department as they prepare their recommendation to the state board of education. This material will be treated in a strictly confidential manner.

### **JUNIOR COLLEGE CONFERENCES**

Two preliminary conferences have been held, one in Los Angeles on January 31, the other in Sacramento on February 7. The conferences were called by Superintendent Kersey to discuss the problems of junior college finance and expansion. Tentative resolutions which grew out of the Los Angeles conference were ratified by the Sacramento group. These resolutions will be the basis for the discussion of a number of further conferences to be called in the near future. Representatives of all of the district junior colleges of the state were present at one or the other of the conferences, as were numerous representatives of the universities and of the junior colleges maintained as high school departments.

### **AFFILIATION COMMITTEE**

The affiliation committee of the Association of California secondary school principals met in Oakland on February 14 to consider the objectives and relations of the several divisions of the eight-year secondary school period beginning with the junior high school and continuing through the junior college and the first two years of the university.

### **PRE-SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS**

The examination during the spring months of children who are to enter school, for the first time, the following fall has become an annual event in the health and educational field of California. This year the California congress of parents and teachers is undertaking the organization and committee work. The bureau of child hygiene of the state department of public health is lending its efforts to notify the public of the beginning of the campaign.

These examinations if properly conducted and well followed up should assist materially in reducing the amount of absence in the public schools by identifying and reducing sources of illness in the group of children examined. The cooperation and assistance of all school persons are needed to make the examination in your schools a success by helping with all available school facilities to reach as many of the children as possible.

School officials can render assistance by granting the use of school premises and by allowing notification to parents to be sent to the homes through the school children, as well as by giving advice and support. The campaign has the full endorsement of the state department of education.

### ADULT SUMMER SCHOOL

The state department of education will again cooperate with the University of California in conducting during the summer of 1930 an adult education summer school on the campus of the University at Berkeley. Dr. H. A. Overstreet, author of *Influencing Human Behavior* and *About Ourselves* will continue to direct the school. He will repeat the course which he gave last summer, *Public Opinion and Adult Education*. Other members of the adult education school faculty are Lyman Bryson, director of the California association for adult education; Dr. H. R. Stolz, director of the bureau of child welfare of the University of California; Dr. Henry P. Eames of Scripps College; Dr. Hubert Phillips of Fresno State Teachers College; and Miss Ethel Swain.

Reservations for accommodations at Hansford Hall, 2627 Hearst Avenue, faculty and student center for the adult education school, may be made through the division of adult education, state department of education, where further information may also be secured.

### STATE FAIR EXHIBITS

The California State Fair held annually at Sacramento has become an educational institution. It presents a picture of the resources of the state and illustrates how these resources are being developed to enhance the wealth of the state and the welfare of its inhabitants. The school exhibit at the State Fair is an important part of the display and the state department of education is interested in having an outstanding exhibit to represent the work of the schools of the state.

Full information in regard to entrance, preparation and shipment of exhibits is embodied in the *State Fair Public School Premium Offerings*, which may be obtained by writing to Mrs. Jane Amundsen, State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, California.

## **MONTESSORI COURSE**

Information has just been received that the fifteenth International Montessori Course will be held in Rome, Italy, under the auspices of the Italian government, from January to June, 1930. School officials who desire further information are referred to the Consul General of Italy, 550 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

## **EARLY CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS**

The state department of education requests the cooperation of school people throughout the state in collecting authentic information concerning early California schools, teachers and libraries. An effective way of gathering this information would be to make it a project in civics and history to ascertain for each district the names and locations of the first private and public schools, the names of the teachers and any facts available about the early libraries such as the number of volumes and their titles. The names and addresses of teachers who were engaged in teaching in these early schools who are still living should also be secured.

It is believed that a continuing authentic record of the early schools of California would be of interest to the present generation and would prove even more interesting to future generations. We shall be glad to put into available form such materials as are forwarded to us.

## **THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION**

A national advisory committee on education consisting of 40 outstanding educators of the United States has been organized by Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur to prepare a comprehensive plan for the guidance of the federal government in all its activities directly related to education. If the committee reaches the conclusion that new legislation is necessary, its report is to describe the statutes which it believes congress should enact. The scope of activity proposed for the committee by Secretary Wilbur is broad and offers opportunity for a contribution of importance to American education.

## **A PROGRAM OF TEACHER TRAINING**

The division of teacher training and certification is preparing a unified plan of teacher training, not with the idea of standardizing the institutions but rather working with them for an ideal of accomplishment. This will include a threefold function: selecting candidates for teacher training, offering them an adequate education for work in the schools, and carrying on a follow-up study of their teaching in order that their training may be evaluated.

Particular emphasis is being placed on student teaching in an effort to determine relative importance in a program of training and to set standards which may be worked out by the several institutions.

### **RESEARCH IN TEACHER TRAINING**

The division of teacher training and certification is preparing the first of a series of annual reports in the field of teacher supply and demand. This report will show the number of new teachers certificated in the state and the number of new teachers employed in the schools of the state; the names of the institutions by which they were recommended; their majors and minors; the grades and subject matter taught. This material should be helpful in shaping the curricula of teacher-training institutions and should be of interest to school people in giving an indication of the teaching situation throughout the state.

### **WILD LIFE FILMS AVAILABLE FOR SCHOOLS**

The division of fish and game, state department of natural resources, has accumulated a library of motion picture films which depict the tuna and sardine fisheries of southern California; trout propagation and angling; bird subjects including reels on ducks, geese, shorebirds and song birds; mammals including elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep and predatory animals.

The pictures should appeal to school principals interested in having children know something about the wild life resources of California. The films are distributed free to schools. Application should be made to the division of fish and game, 510 Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

### **N. E. A. REQUEST**

Lyle W. Ashby, assistant director of the division of publications of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C., is eager to learn the names of schools and their superintendents or principals who are emphasizing for the graduation class and the community the abiding values in education and life as challenges to individual and community effort.

### **COOPERATION REQUESTED**

Will all city and county superintendents cooperate as fully as possible with the Department of Commerce at Washington D. C., by answering the questionnaire which that department has sent out regarding the facilities for presenting motion pictures in schoolhouses for instructional purposes? This is an important study and should receive the full attention of all people concerned.

# Significant Facts Concerning California Schools

## SUMMARY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL DATA FROM OCTOBER REPORTS

### A. JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS:

1. Total number of junior high schools.....	152
a. With grade 7 only.....	1
b. With grades 7 and 8.....	3
c. With grades 7, 8, and 9.....	139
d. With grades 7, 8, 9, and 10.....	9
2. Number of high school districts maintaining junior high schools.....	50
3. Number of counties in which junior high schools are maintained.....	25
4. Total enrollment, October 1, 1929, in all junior high schools.....	108,164
5. Average enrollment in each junior high school.....	712
6. Number of junior high schools administered:	
a. Separately.....	94
b. With elementary school.....	13
c. With senior high school.....	43
d. With elementary school and senior high school.....	1
e. With continuation high school.....	1

### 7. Number and per cent of junior high schools grouped by total enrollment:

Enrollment	Junior high schools		Enrollment	Junior high schools	
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
26- 50, inclusive.....	2	1.3%	100 or less.....	8	5.3%
51- 75.....	3	2.0%	200 or less.....	23	15.1%
76- 100.....	3	2.0%	300 or less.....	38	25.0%
101- 200.....	15	9.9%	400 or less.....	49	32.2%
201- 300.....	15	9.9%	500 or less.....	54	35.5%
301- 400.....	11	7.2%	750 or less.....	93	61.2%
401- 500.....	5	3.3%	1000 or less.....	115	75.7%
501- 750.....	39	25.6%	1500 or less.....	138	90.8%
751-1000.....	22	14.5%	2000 or less.....	150	98.7%
1001-1500.....	23	15.1%	2500 or less.....	152	100.0%
1501-2000.....	12	7.9%			
2001-2500.....	2	1.3%			
Totals.....	152	100.0%			



## B. HIGH SCHOOLS:

1. Total number of high schools.....	425
a. Regular high schools.....	289
(1) Grades 9, 10, 11 and 12.....	282
(2) Grades 9, 10 and 11 only.....	3
(3) Grades 9 and 10 only.....	4
b. Senior high schools.....	77
(1) Grades 10, 11 and 12.....	74
(2) Grades 10 and 11 only.....	1
(3) Grades 11 and 12 only.....	2
c. Evening high schools.....	37
d. Continuation <sup>1</sup> high schools.....	13
e. High schools with special day classes only.....	1
f. High schools with special day and evening classes only.....	8
2. Total number of high school districts.....	291
a. Number of county high school districts.....	4
b. Number of union high school districts.....	206
c. Number of joint union high school districts.....	25
d. Number of regular high school districts.....	24
e. Number of city high school districts.....	31
f. Number of city and county high school districts.....	1
3. Number of high school districts maintaining senior high schools.....	40
4. Number of high school districts in which evening high schools are maintained.....	11
5. Total number of high school districts in which evening high schools or special day and evening classes are maintained.....	137
6. Number of high school districts in which continuation high schools are maintained.....	12
7. Total number of high school districts in which continuation high schools or compulsory continuation classes are maintained.....	59

<sup>1</sup> "Continuation" high schools include those which maintain only compulsory continuation classes for minors under 18 years of age, and those which maintain, in addition to such compulsory continuation classes, other special day and evening classes only.



8. Actual enrollment, October 1, 1929, in each type of high school segregated for each type of class:

Type of high school	Regular classes only (Grades 9-12, inclusive "Specials")			Special day and evening classes						Compulsory continuation classes for minors under 18 years of age				Total in all classes				
	Number of schools	Total enroll- ment	Average enroll- ment	Special day classes			Special evening classes			Number of schools	Total enroll- ment	Average enroll- ment	Number of schools	Total enroll- ment	Average enroll- ment	Number of schools	Total enroll- ment	Average enroll- ment
				Number of schools	Total enroll- ment	Average enroll- ment	Number of schools	Total enroll- ment	Average enroll- ment									
Regular high schools	289	118,018	408	44	2,113	48	98	22,113	226	35	1,838	53	289	144,082	499			
Senior high schools	77	62,215	808	16	2,105	132	27	8,798	326	14	1,102	79	77	74,220	964			
Evening high schools	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	44,605	1,206	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	44,605	1,206		
Continuation high schools	-----	-----	-----	6	1,789	298	3	1,251	417	13	11,845	911	-----	13	14,885	1,145		
High schools with special day or special day and evening classes only	-----	-----	-----	9	7,876	875	8	16,782	2,098	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	24,658
Totals	366	180,233	492	75	13,883	185	173	93,549	541	62	14,785	238	425	302,450	712			

9. Anticipated enrollment, in addition to actual enrollment on October 1, in special day and special evening classes:

Type of high school	Anticipated additional enrollment in special classes	
	Day classes	Evening classes
Regular high schools.....	1,376	17,503
Senior high schools.....	217	2,133
Evening high schools.....		100
Continuation high schools.....		240
High schools with special day or special day and evening classes only.....	275	4,695
Totals.....	1,868	24,671

10. Number of counties in which senior high schools are maintained..... 25  
 11. Number of counties in which evening high schools are maintained..... 9  
 12. Total number of counties in which evening high schools or special day and evening classes are maintained..... 43  
 13. Number of counties in which continuation high schools are maintained..... 8  
 14. Total number of counties in which continuation high schools or compulsory continuation classes are maintained..... 27  
 15. Number and per cent of regular and senior high schools grouped by total enrollment in regular classes:

Enrollment	High schools		Enrollment	High schools	
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
25 or less.....	11	3.0%	100 or less.....	80	21.9%
26- 50, inclusive.....	19	5.2%	200 or less.....	165	45.1%
51- 75.....	26	7.1%	300 or less.....	204	55.7%
76- 100.....	24	6.6%	400 or less.....	239	65.3%
101- 200.....	85	23.2%	500 or less.....	368	73.2%
201- 300.....	39	10.6%	750 or less.....	294	80.3%
301- 400.....	35	9.6%	1000 or less.....	317	86.6%
401- 500.....	29	7.9%	1500 or less.....	337	92.1%
501- 750.....	26	7.1%	2000 or less.....	343	93.7%
751-1000.....	23	6.3%	2500 or less.....	357	97.5%
1001-1500.....	20	5.5%	3000 or less.....	362	98.9%
1501-2000.....	6	1.6%	3500 or less.....	365	99.7%
2001-2500.....	14	3.8%	4000 or less.....	366	100.0%
2501-3000.....	5	1.4%			
3001-3500.....	3	.8%			
3501-4000.....	1	.3%			
Totals.....	366	100.0%			

#### C. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WITH HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES:

1. Number of elementary schools maintaining high school classes..... 8  
 2. Number of elementary school districts maintaining high school classes..... 8  
 3. Number of counties in which high school classes are maintained in elementary schools.. 7

#### D. JUNIOR COLLEGES:

1. Number of high school districts maintaining junior college courses..... 18  
 2. Number of junior college districts maintained..... 16  
     a. Junior college districts..... 13  
     b. Union junior college districts..... 2  
     c. County junior college districts..... 1  
 3. Enrollments in high school junior college courses and in district junior colleges, October 1, 1929:

	First year	Second year	Specials	Totals
a. High school junior college courses.....	2,812	523		3,335
b. Junior college districts.....	6,756	3,523	63	10,342
c. Total enrollment.....	9,568	4,046	63	13,677

4. Average total enrollment in each high school junior college course..... 185  
 5. Average total enrollment in each junior college district..... 646

## CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The California State Historical Association, which is a part of the state department of education, is the official agency of the state for research and publication of data to preserve and make known the story of California. Through close cooperation with local societies of patriotic or historical nature it also constitutes a state-wide league of organizations and individuals interested in California history and landmarks. The historical association works in close cooperation with the schools of the state and other organizations active in this field.

The association issues *The California History Nugget*, which is a monthly publication prepared for pupils in the public schools as well as for the general reader. It is issued eight times during the school year and discusses historical events, the old missions, names all Californians should know, California place names, current historical activities, and many other subjects of interest to pupils, teachers, and general readers. Dr. Owen C. Coy, Professor of California History at the University of Southern California, is director of the association, the headquarters of which are at Los Angeles.

## PRESERVATION OF LOCAL HISTORY IN SISKIYOU COUNTY

Mr. H. D. Jones, rural supervisor in Siskiyou county, has been active in stimulating interest in the origin of place names and in the history of their adoption by the early settlers. The following quotation from Mr. Jones indicates the types of information sought:

"The one predominating geographical feature of Siskiyou county is Mt. Shasta. Many tales of the origin of this name have been told but the most generally accepted is found also in the Wells history. It says:

"The Russians who settled at Bodega (on the coast of Sonoma county) could see it (Shasta) from the mountains of the Coast Range, and called it Tehastal, or the white or pure mountain. This name the early Americans adopted, spelling and pronouncing it Chasta, time having made the further change of substituting the soft "sh" for the hard "ch." The name was also applied by the trappers to the valley that lies at its northern base and the river that bears its cold, snow waters to the Klamath.'"

This is a commendable effort to preserve the romance of California history and to collect materials as the basis for instruction in history and geography. Other schools might well adopt a similar project to motivate class instruction and to assist in the preservation for California of these historical names.

## **PARENT EDUCATION IN BERKELEY**

An exceptional program of child study and parent education has been developed in the Berkeley schools through the cooperation of the local parent-teacher association and the school department. The school administration furnishes places of meeting and organizes the discussion groups as a part of the special day and evening classes permitted by law. The chairman of the parent-teacher association council recommends suitable leaders for the discussion classes to the superintendent of schools. This year the Berkeley school department has included in its budget, funds for carrying on 16 such classes, and the parent-teacher association has filled the quota of leaders.

## **COOPERATIVE EDUCATION**

### **Project at Redlands.**

Mr. H. G. Clement, superintendent of schools at Redlands, is planning a cooperative education program with a director in charge of trade and industrial education and business education in order to bring into closer relationship the schools and the employers of the community.

### **Other Cooperative Education Projects.**

The bureau of trade and industrial education reports excellent cooperation between the principal of the Antioch high school and the Fibreboard Products Incorporated; the principal of the Westwood high school and the Red River Lumber Company; the supervisor of trades and industries of the Los Angeles city schools and the Grayson Heat Control, Incorporated, of Lynwood and the Paul G. Hoffman Company of Los Angeles, in the development of programs of cooperative industrial education.

# Legal Calendar for Public School Officials

## FEBRUARY-MARCH

February

Calendar date		Date fixed by statute	Person or body affected	Act required	Authority	Check here the dates affecting you
1930	1931					
Feb. 1	Feb. 1	On first day of month	State printer	Must furnish to state board of education name and number of elementary textbooks published by him during preceding month and number in course of publication.	S. C. 6.284	
Feb. 5	Feb. 5	On or before fifth day of succeeding month	Superintendent of public instruction	Last day to report to state controller number of elementary books sold and amount received for preceding month. Last day to pay money received into state treasury	S. C. 6.296	
Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Between first day of October and tenth day of February	County boards of supervisors	Last day upon which boundaries of elementary school districts may be changed	S. C. 2.100	
Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Between first day of October and tenth day of February	County boards of supervisors	Last day upon which joint elementary school districts may be formed	S. C. 2.200	
Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Between first day of October and tenth day of February	County boards of supervisors	Last day upon which new high school districts may be formed	S. C. 2.121	
Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Between first day of October and tenth day of February	County boards of supervisors	Last day upon which boundaries of high school districts may be changed	S. C. 2.240	

Feb. 10	Feb. 10	On or before tenth day of each month	County clerk	Last day to furnish to county superintendents of schools names of persons who filed declaration of intention to become citizens during preceding month	S. C. 3.560
Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	All public schools	Observe Lincoln's Birthday by exercises	S. C. 3.101
*Feb. 22	*Feb. 22	Feb. 22	All public schools	Hold exercises in observance of Washington's Birthday	S. C. 3.102
*Feb. 26	Feb. 26	30 days prior to last Friday in March	Governing boards of elementary districts	Last day to call annual election for election of members of governing board	S. C. 2.873
Feb. 26	Feb. 26	30 days prior to last Friday in March	Governing boards of union or joint union elementary districts	Last day to call annual election for election of members of governing board	S. C. 2.914
*Feb. 26	Feb. 26	30 days prior to last Friday in March	Governing boards of high school districts	Last day to call annual election for election of members of governing board	S. C. 2.1059
Feb. 26	Feb. 26	30 days prior to last Friday in March	Governing boards of union, joint union, county and joint county junior college districts	Last day to call annual election for election of members of governing board	S. C. 2.1143
(*)	(*)	Monthly	County superintendents of schools in counties in which are United States District Courts	Must secure names and addresses of all persons declaring intention of becoming citizens	S. C. 3.561

<sup>1</sup> In 1930—February 9 falls upon a Sunday. The act must therefore be completed on the next preceding business day.

<sup>2</sup> In 1930—this day falls upon a Saturday. In 1931 it falls upon a Sunday.

<sup>3</sup> City boards of education are elected under the provisions of law governing such cities (S. C. 2.970).

<sup>4</sup> In high school districts existing in incorporated city or in a single elementary school district, the city board of education or governing board of the elementary school district, constitutes the high school board (S. C. 2.1040).

\* No date is specified.

## March

Calendar date		Date fixed by statute	Person or body affected	Act required	Authority	Check here the dates affecting you
1930	1931					
Mar. 1...	Mar. 1..	On first day of month.....	State printer.....	Must furnish to state board of education names and number of elementary textbooks published by him during preceding month and number in course of publication...	S. C. 6.284	
Mar. 3...	Mar. 2..	First Monday.....	District clerk of all districts except those having city board of education.....	Post in each school house copy of his account of receipts and income of districts from beginning of school year....	S. C. 2.836	
Mar. 5...	Mar. 5..	On or before fifth day of succeeding month.....	Superintendent of public instruction.....	Last day to report to state controller number of elementary textbooks sold and amount received for preceding month. Last day to pay money received into state treasury.....	S. C. 6.296	
Mar. 7...	Mar. 7..	Mar. 7.....	All public schools.....	Observe as conservation, bird and arbor day.....	S. C. 3.100	
Mar. 10...	Mar. 10..	On or before tenth day of each month.....	County clerk.....	Last day to furnish to county superintendent of schools names of persons who filed declaration of intention to become citizens during preceding month.....	S. C. 3.360	
Mar. 13...	Mar. 12..	15 days prior to last Friday in March.....	Electors in all school districts.....	May call annual election for election of members of governing boards, if governing boards fail.....	S. C. 2.874	
Mar. 14...	Mar. 13..	Two weeks prior to last Friday in March.....	County superintendent.....	Call election to vote on petitions for formation of union, joint union and district junior college districts.....	S. C. 2.721	



Mar. 18--	Mar. 17--	10 days prior to annual election of members of governing boards-----	Candidates for governing boards of districts-----	Last date to file written statement of candidacy with district clerk and get name on ballot-----	S. C. 2.880
Mar. 28--	Mar. 27--	Last Friday in March-----	County superintendent-----	Hold election to vote on petitions for formation of union, joint union and district junior college districts-----	S. C. 2.721
Mar. 28--	Mar. 27--	Last Friday in March-----	Governing boards of elementary districts-----	Hold annual election for election of members of governing board-----	S. C. 2.870
Mar. 28--	Mar. 27--	Last Friday in March-----	Governing boards of union and joint union elementary districts-----	Hold annual election for election of members of governing board-----	S. C. 2.911
Mar. 28--	Mar. 28--	Last Friday in March-----	Governing boards of high school districts-----	Hold annual election for election of members of governing board-----	S. C. 2.1057
Mar. 28--	Mar. 28--	Last Friday in March-----	Governing boards of union, joint union, county and joint county junior college district-----	Hold annual election for election of members of governing board-----	S. C. 2.1140
(4)	(4)	Monthly-----	County superintendent of schools in counties in which are United States District Courts-----	Must secure names and addresses of all persons declaring intention of becoming citizens-----	S. C. 3.561

<sup>1</sup> In 1931, this date falls upon a Saturday.

<sup>2</sup> City boards of education are elected under the provisions of law governing such cities (S. C. 2.970).

<sup>3</sup> No date is specified.

## Questions and Answers

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**NOTE.**—Under this caption there will be published replies to questions which have a general application to school situations throughout the state. Please submit your questions.

### STUDENT FEES

**Q.** What fees or deposits may be required of pupils in the public schools?

**Ans.** The only fee specifically authorized by law is the tuition which may be charged adults (with specified exceptions) in special day and evening classes of high schools. (School Code section 3.480.)

The rules of the state board of education (section III L) provide that: "No pupil enrolled in a public elementary or secondary school shall be required to pay any fee or deposit not specifically authorized by law." The collection of fees and deposits by school authorities from public school pupils is discriminatory and illegal.

Fees or deposits charged by student organizations in which membership is entirely voluntary, are in themselves voluntary assessments but they should not be the cause of denying any child the right to participate in any of the organized activities of the school.

Registration, textbook, laboratory, towel, locker, gymnasium and similar fees or deposits are not permitted to be charged by school authorities. Parents are liable for damages for school property destroyed or injured by pupils (School Code 1.33).

### CREDIT REQUIREMENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

**Q.** May local high school boards require in excess of 160 credits for graduation from high school?

**Ans. No.** The state board rules (section XIII C) provide that: "the total number of credits which shall be required of all students for graduation from high school shall be 160" and (section XIII G) that: "local high school boards may prescribe such additional uniform requirements, not in excess of the total of 160 credits required for graduation, as in their estimation are desirable."

### JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

**Q.** What credit requirement should maintain for graduation from junior high school?

Ans. There is no provision either in law or in the state board rules for graduation from junior high school. The state department of education urges the discontinuance of the practice of holding graduation exercises in junior high schools. In any case not more than 40 credits should be required for promotion from the ninth to the tenth grade.

### **EMERGENCY CREDENTIAL—CITIZENSHIP REQUIRED**

Q. May an emergency credential valid for one year be granted to an exchange teacher from a foreign country before a declaration of citizenship is made?

Ans. Under the provision of existing law it is not possible to issue a credential to any foreign citizen to teach in the public schools of the state unless such person has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

### **STATE BOARD RULES CONCERNING HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

Many questions have been received concerning interpretation of the new rules and regulations of the state board of education, relative to health and physical education in the secondary schools. We take this opportunity of presenting an analysis of the rules in question and answer form. The text of the requirements of the state law and of the rules of the state board will be found in School Code section 3.735 (p. 164), and in state board rules sections XII, B, 1 (p. 401); XII, B, 4 (p. 402); XIII, D, 4 (p. 403); XIII, D, 5 (p. 403); and XIII, H, 4 (p. 404). (Page references are to *School Code of California*, 1929.)

#### **Rules Effective.**

Q. When do the new rules of the state board take effect?

Ans. They are now in effect, except as necessary adjustments may be approved.

#### **Exemptions.**

Q. Who may be excused from the program of health and physical education?

Ans. The law permits but does not require exemption of pupils enrolled in an approved cadet company or pupils who are physically disabled. The state board rules require that no pupil be excused for physical disability unless it is impossible to adapt the program to meet his individual needs.

The health and physical education program should provide an organization of classes which will give health education to all pupils and which will adapt the physical education activities to individual needs. The physical education program should include such variations from the regular activities as remedial exercises and rest periods, if needed.

Q. How shall credit requirements apply to pupils who in the past have been exempted from health and physical education?

Ans. Necessary adjustments should be made in such cases by allowing credit as though the pupils had completed the credit requirements. Such adjustment should be completed not later than the beginning of the fall semester, 1930.

### High School Requirements.

Q. What combinations of health education and physical education will meet the state board requirement of ten credits for graduation?

Ans. The ten credits may be completed in one of the following ways:

1. Two credits in a separate course in *health education* or *hygiene*, at the rate of one credit per period per semester; and eight credits of *physical education* activities, at the rate of one-quarter credit per period per semester (periods not less than 40 minutes). This requires not less than 40 minutes per week for two semesters, or 80 minutes per week for one semester, of health education or hygiene; the equivalent of four 40-minute periods per week for eight semesters of physical education activities.

2. Ten credits in combined health and physical education, at the rate of one-quarter credit per period per semester. This requires not less than 200 minutes per week per semester throughout four years. In such a combined health and physical education period, health education should be definitely scheduled so as to secure the equivalent of at least 80 minutes per week for one semester in the four years.

Q. Must pupils continue in health and physical education if the required ten credits have been completed prior to graduation?

Ans. Yes. The state law requires not less than two hours per week each semester of enrollment.

Q. What adjustment may be made for pupils transferring from a high school in another state?

Ans. The total requirement of 160 credits must be completed, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  credits must be completed in health and physical education for each semester of enrollment in a California high school.

Q. Must students who have completed all requirements for graduation, excepting the 10 credits in health and physical education, in less than four years remain in high school until the completion of the required 10 credits in health and physical education?

Ans. No.

Q. Is health and physical education required of special students, such as post graduate, continuation school pupils, and students enrolled in cooperative industrial classes?

Ans. No. Such students may be excused from the health and physical education program.

#### **Junior High School.**

Q. Do the state board rules affect the program in grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools?

Ans. No. They apply only to grades 9-14 inclusive.

Q. May credits earned in grades 7 and 8 in junior high school apply toward completion of the 10 credits required for graduation from high school?

Ans. No.

#### **Junior College.**

Q. What is the required time allotment for health and physical education in the junior college?

Ans. The state board rule requires four semester hours, but stipulates no time allotment. The state law requires not less than two hours per week. Periods must not be less than 50 minutes. It is recommended that not less than three periods per week be scheduled.

## Professional Literature

### AVIATION EDUCATION

#### Vocational Aeronautics.

Under date of January, 1930, the federal board for vocational education issued an advance bulletin giving an excellent statement concerning vocational training for airplane mechanics and the aircraft engine mechanics. This bulletin gives a very carefully worked out job analysis which should be of value to secondary school administrators who may be contemplating the introduction of this training in their schools.

#### General Information.

An outline of a general informational course of study, under the caption *Aviation* as adopted by the State of California, to be given in high schools under the social science group, has been published by the Hartwell Publishing Corporation, 1622 North Highland avenue, Los Angeles. This outline is the work of a state advisory committee on aeronautical education.

### STATE SCHOOL SUPPORT

*State School Taxes and School Funds and Their Apportionment* is the title of the most recent and the most complete volume thus far published on the subject of state school support. Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift, professor of education at the University of California and national authority on the subject of state school finances, and Bruce L. Zimmerman, research assistant in education at the University of California, are the authors. This volume is issued as bulletin 1928, No. 29 of the bureau of education of the United States Department of the Interior. It gives an analysis of the bases of support and apportionment of state school funds in each of the states of the union.

### SCHOOL PUBLICITY

A most interesting and valuable study of school news is made available in *What to Tell the People About the Public Schools*, by B. M. Farley, in Teachers College Contributions to Education No. 355. School administrators should find valuable aid in developing school publicity from the suggestions made by the author of this study.

### N. E. A. RESEARCH BULLETINS

Three recent publications which have been issued by the research division of the N. E. A. should be made a part of the working library of each secondary school administrator and supervisory official. These are issued as Volume VII, Numbers 2, 4, and 5, and are dated March, September and November, 1929. They are *The Principal and Progressive Movements in Education*, *Vitalizing the High School Curriculum* and *The Principal as a Supervisor*.